

CIA/SAVA / WIND 700110



WEEKLY VIETNAM INDICATORS

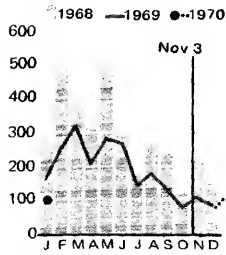
Week Ending 10 January 1970

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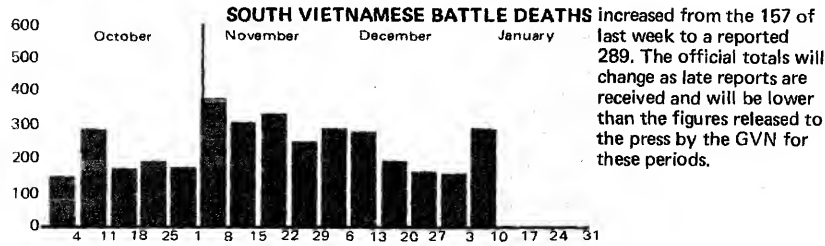
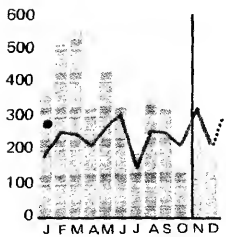
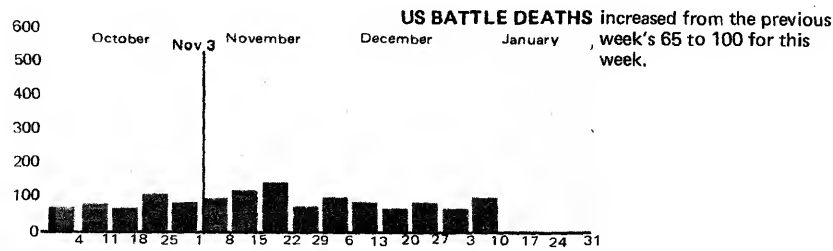
SOUTH VIETNAM WEEKLY INDICATORS

1968-1970

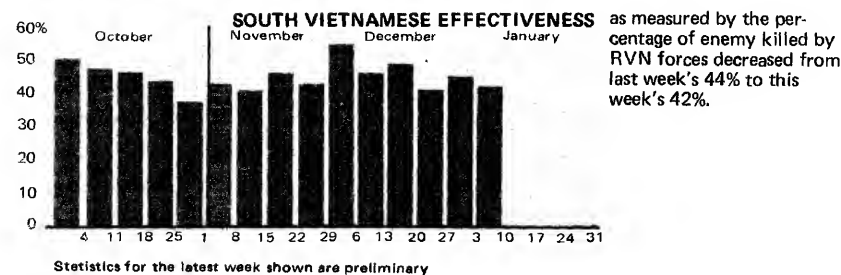
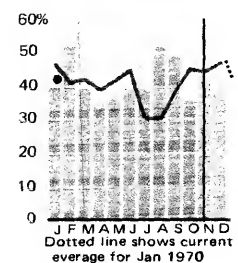
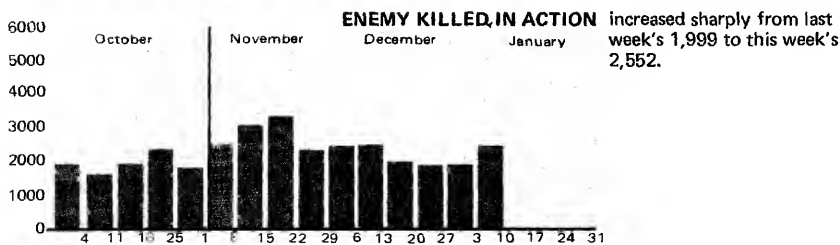
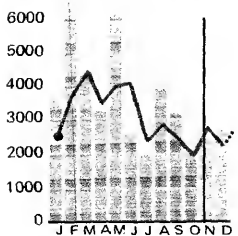
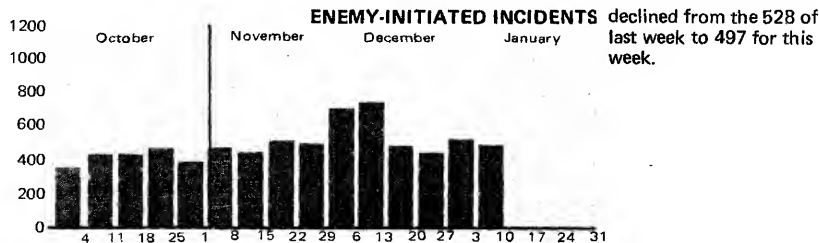
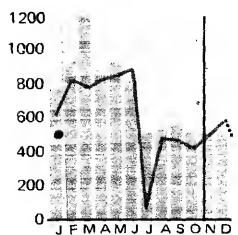
weekly average
for each month

OCTOBER 1969 - JANUARY 1970

weekly data as reported



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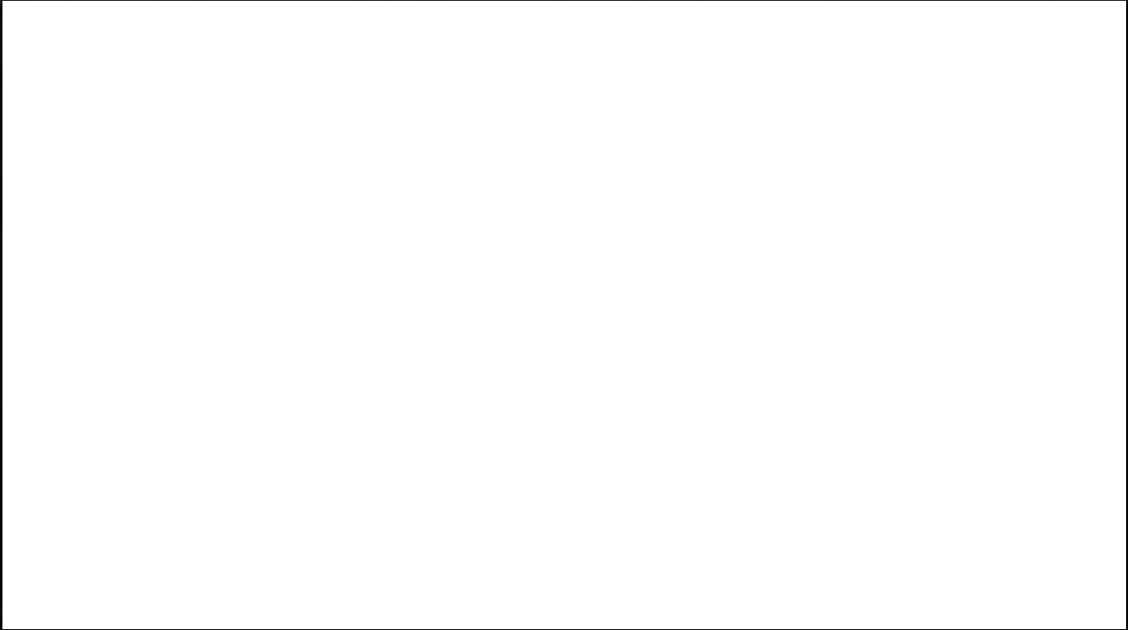


Statistics for the latest week shown are preliminary

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Enemy Activity

25X1 ... Enemy-initiated activity during the past week continued at the same relatively low level of the past few weeks. There were, however, several widely scattered, sharp attacks directed against U.S. and ARVN positions, mainly in I and III Corps. The enemy's pattern of activity continues to be mainly standoff attacks by fire that do not cost him heavily in manpower. This tactic also allows the enemy to utilize his local force and sapper units without committing his main force units, which continue to remain largely out of contact in base areas or in the Cambodian sanctuary.

South Vietnam Developments

The South Vietnamese commander of I Corps, General Hoang Xuan Lam, has expressed confidence in the ability of his forces to contain any enemy thrusts across the DMZ, and to defend the cities of Hue and Danang. His confidence apparently stems from his assessment of allied progress in the northern provinces since the big North Vietnamese units reverted to a "border strategy" in the latter half of 1968. Since then, Viet Cong local forces and guerrillas have been whittled down by more than 20 percent, and the remaining local force units now contain up to 50 percent NVA fillers because of the inability of the VC to recruit. Both Lam and the 1st Division commander, General Truong, note that the improved Regional and Popular forces are now able to provide a good deal of security in the populated lowlands, thus freeing regular units for combat operations. Other generals and colonels interviewed agree that basic trends in I Corps have been favorable in the past year, but all insist that American artillery and air support will be needed for a considerable period.

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Communist Developments

There have been no significant new developments this week.

Other Developments

Cambodia's Acting Prime Minister Matak [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] has given personal instructions to Cambodian army units to go on the offensive against Communist units occupying areas along the southeastern border with South Vietnam. Matak undoubtedly realizes that the Cambodian army is incapable of any significant military success against the Communists, but he may hope that even a limited show of force will induce them to reduce their military presence there. This report is the latest manifestation of Cambodian concern over this problem. Since last fall, Matak, Prime Minister Lon Nol, and Sihanouk himself have made unsuccessful approaches to the Communists, as the number of armed clashes continues to grow. Nevertheless, the Cambodians have not reimposed their embargo against arms and food shipments, which would be a more effective form of pressure on the Communists than military action.

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